A Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the Brahmaeidae of the World – Part VF. *Dactyloceras barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 (Lepidoptera: Brahmaeidae)

Ulrich PAUKSTADT & Laela Hayati PAUKSTADT

Key words: Lepidoptera, Brahmaeidae, Brahmaea, Dactyloceras, Shinocksiceras, lucina-group, bramarbas-group, neumayeri-group, vingerhoedti-group, richinii, barnsi, annotated checklist, Afrotropical fauna, Oriental fauna, Palearctic fauna, bibliography, checklist.

A Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the Brahmaeidae of the World – Part VF. *Dactyloceras barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 (Lepidoptera: Brahmaeidae)

Zusammenfassung: Der folgende Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Familie Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892 (Lepidoptera) ist Teil der Serie "Brahmaeidae of the World", die nach Fertigstellung eine möglichst vollständige Übersicht über diese Familie geben sollte. Neue Erkenntnisse und neue Namen wurden eingearbeitet soweit sie bis zur Drucklegung aus der Literatur bekannt und uns zugänglich waren. Auf Grundlage von etwa 400 Einzelpublikationen wurde versucht, eine aktuelle und nahezu vollständige Literaturübersicht über die Familie Brahmaeidae zu erstellen. Der Umfang machte eine möglichst zweckmässige Unterteilung in bestimmte Themenbereiche notwendig, die spätere Ergänzungen oder Korrekturen erleichtern sollte. Der Teil VF befasst sich speziell mit Dactyloceras barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) der afrotropischen Gattung Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927. Diese erste zusammenhängende Analyse der Familie Brahmaeidae soll keine Gattungsrevision darstellen, sondern lediglich den heutigen Kenntnisstand aufzeigen und eine gute Arbeitsgrundlage für weitere Studien zur Familie Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892 bieten. Eine Liste der Kollektivgruppen (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021) ist diesem Beitrag beigefügt.

Summary: The following contribution to knowledge the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892 (Lepidoptera) is part of the series "*Brahmaeidae of the World*", which should give a complete overview of this family after completion. New results of studies and new names were incorporated as far as they were known from literature up to the time of printing and were accessible to us. On the basis of about 400 individual publications, an attempt was made to create an up-to-date and almost complete overview of the literature on the family Brahmaeidae. The scope made it necessary to subdivide the information into certain subject areas as expediently as possible, which should facilitate subsequent additions or corrections. Part VF deals specifically with *Dactyloceras barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) of the Afrotropical genus *Dactyloceras* MELL *in* Hering *in* Seitz, 1927. This first coherent analysis of the family Brahmaeidae is not intended to represent a generic revision, but merely to show the current state of knowledge and provide a good working basis for further studies on the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892. A list of collective-groups (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021) is included this contribution.

Dactyloceras barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924)

Collective-group names established by Bouver (2002) Entomologia Africana, revue de l'A.S.B.L. «Société d'Entomologie africaine», 7 (1): pp. 15-27, and further publications by the same author comply with the requirements of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.2, 10.3, 13.3.2, 23.7, 42.2.1, 66.1, and 67.14. Bouyer (2008: 184) noted that the discoveries of D. (Shinocksiceras) vandeweghei BOUYER, 2008, D. (Shinocksiceras) minettii BOUYER, 2008, D. (Shinocksiceras) cadioui BOUYER, 2008, and D. (Shinocksiceras) tanzaniensis BOUYER, 2008, as well as the two previous ones D. vingerhoedti BOUYER, 2005 and D. noellae BOUYER, 2006 call into question the division of the subgenus Shinocksiceras BOUYER, 2002 into collective-groups previously proposed by Bouyer (2002). The names bramarbas-group and barnsi-group (sensu Bouyer 2002) were deleted by Bouyer (2008) because they obviously not only do not represent monophyletic groups, but in addition also no longer offer any useful advantage in the identification or classification of the subgenus Shinocksiceras BOUYER, 2002.

We intend to establish collective-group names herein tentative for certain assemblages of taxonomic convenience. Since *D. barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) do not fit to any of the collective-groups proposed so far (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021) we treat this species separate from all groups (*incertae sedis*) within the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL *in* Hering *in* Seitz, 1927.

D. barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) (*Brahmaea*) not fits into the *vingerhoedti*-group genitically due its closer relationship with the taxa of both collective-groups, a group of taxa around *D. vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 and of the *neumayeri*-group (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021). *D. barnsi* is not assigned to any of these groups and treated without collective-group status (*incertae sedis*) as done before with *D. richinii* BERIO, 1940.

We would like to point out that in this work we do not divide the taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 into the nominotypical subgenus and *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 although we currently recognize the taxonomic status of *Shinocksiceras*. It is believed to confirm the status of *Shinocksiceras* during a generic revision. We would also like to point out that the classification into collective-groups is provisional and needs to be confirmed and possibly corrected in the course of a generic revision.

Important notes: This contribution to knowledge the Brahmaeidae is regarded as provisional with regard to completeness and occasionally provisional with regard to the status of scientific names that are specially marked here.

All quotations made in this issue (Part VE) about taxa that do not belong to the subgenus *Brahmophthalma* MELL, 1928, the subgenus *Brahmaea* WALKER, 1855 and/or the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 are provisional with regard to their taxonomic status. These taxa are dealt with conclusively in the relevant parts of the entire publication on the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892.

Dactyloceras MELL, 1927

Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892
Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927
Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927; STATUS-; subgenus of Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927
Shinocksiceras BOUYER, 2002; STATUS-; subgenus of Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927
barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) (Brahmaea)

Type localitiy

barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) (*Brahmaea*): [Rwanda] Ruanda district, Lake Kivu, Rugege Forest [Nyungwe Forest], 7,000-8,000 feet [approx. 2,134-2,438 m].



Map 1. Type locality of *D. barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL *in* Hering *in* Seitz, 1927 (Lepidoptera: Brahmaeidae).

1. barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) (Brahmaea)

Dactyloceras MELL, 1927 The barnsi-group of Dactyloceras MELL, 1927

barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) (Brahmaea)

Original citation and spelling: 35. Brahmaea barnsi sp. nov.

- **Original description:** Joicey, J. J. & Talbot, G. (1924) New forms of African Lepidoptera. Bulletin of the Hill Museum. A Magazine of Lepidopterology (Witley, Surrey), Vol. I (3), 1921-1924: pp. 539-564 [description p. 562] [issued July 16, 1924].
- **Type locality:** [Rwanda] Ruanda district, Lake Kivu, Rugege Forest [Nyungwe Forest], 7,000-8,000 feet [approximately 2,134-2,438 m].
- Geographical and altitudinal distribution: known from the type locality in Rwanda. Naumann (2008: 113-114) recorded *D. cf. barnsi* [uncertain identity] from middle-aged secondary forests in Western Kenya. De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (http://www.afromoths.net) [accession date 06 SEP 2021] recorded *D. barnsi* from Tanzania, Iringa Region, Lugenge Forest near Njombe, 2,212 m and 2,078 m [uncertain identity]. BOLD confirmed the range from Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- **Etymology:** not explicitly mentioned in the original description. The new species was named in honor of Thomas Alexander Barns (4 June 1881 4 March 1930), who was an English businessman, explorer, big game hunter, author, artist, naturalist and lecturer connected with the opening up of Central Africa by Europeans in the early 20th century. The amateur entomologist James John Joicey commissioned Barns to collect Lepidoptera in Africa on his behalf, cf. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
- **Type material:** the description based on three ♂ syntype specimens in Coll. T. A. Barns. The type material is preserved in the Natural History Museum / NHM (London).
- **Taxonomic notes:** the *bramarbas*-group and *barnsi*-group (sensu Bouyer 2002) were deleted by Bouyer (2008) because they obviously not represent monophyletic groups and also no longer offer any useful advantage in the identification or classification of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002. Populations from Rwanda and the D. R.

Congo known under the name *D. barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) are perfectly grouping in the BOLD TaxonID Tree.

D. barnsi not fits genetically to any of the so far proposed collectivegroups (sensu Bouyer 2002, cf. Bouyer 2008) and (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021). *D. barnsi* is excluded from all collective-groups (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021) at the time being.

The name *barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) was listed as species of *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) in Kitching, I.J., Rougerie, R., Zwick, A., Hamilton, C.A., St Laurent, R.A., Naumann, S., Ballesteros Mejia, L. & Kawahara, A.Y. (2018): A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera); published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6 .e22236.

- General notes: Barns (1923: Fig. 80, no. 5) figured a specimen. Hering *in* Seitz (ed.) (1927) figured *D. barnsi* (pl. 60 c) [?sex] in color. Naumann (2008: fig. 1100) figured *D.* cf. *barnsi* [?sex] from Kenya in color. De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (http://www.afromoths.net) [accession date 06 SEP 2021]; figured 2 ♂ in color dorsally from Tanzania, Iringa Region, Lugenge Forest near Njombe, 2,212 m and 2,078 m [uncertain identity].
- **Synonyms:** for misinterpretations see the appropriate text parts. Junior subjective synonyms, junior objective synonyms, errors and incorrect subsequent spellings for *barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) are as follows: *barnsii*; Gardiner (1982: 242) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

barnsi JOICEY; Gardiner (1982: 114) [error in authorship]

Hybridizations: inter-generic and inter-specific pairings with *barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) are unknown from literature.

Further readings on *barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924)

- Barns (1923) Across the Great Craterland to the Congo. A sequel to "The Wonderland of the Eastern Congo" Describing a Journey and Research to the Land of the Giant Craters in Tanganyika Territory, and to the Forests, Lakes, and Volcanoes of the South-Eastern Congo. With some account of African Apes, and the Capture and Training of the African Elephant. Fig. 80, no. 5, figured the still unnamed new taxon.
- Hering in Seitz (ed.) (1927) [17.xi.1927] (with an introduction on the Brahmaeidae by Dr. A. Seitz) 12. Familie: Brahmaeidae, in: Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, (II) 14 Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer; accidentally presented the original description of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL which was placed in the Brahmaeidae. The taxa of *Dactyloceras* MELL were placed in three unnamed groups by Hering. One of those was '2. the black fine outer margin in the hind wing not wavy or absent' with *D. bramarbas* KARSCH, 1895 [sic], *D. barnsi*

JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924 [sic], *D. ostentator* HERING *in* Seitz, 1927, *D. widenmanni* KARSCH, 1895 [sic] with the two forms *conjuncta* [sic] STRAND, 1911 [sic] and *D. arrogans* HERING *in* Seitz, 1927 [concluded from text citations of both names are not in infrasubspecific rank], and *D. maculata* [sic] CONTE, 1911 [sic]. *D. barnsi* was figured (pl. 60 c) [?sex] in color.

Remarks: *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) is considered a junior subjective synonym of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) at the time being.

Gardiner (1982) A Silkmoths Rearer's Handbook; cited *Dactylocerus* [sic] MELL as the African genus of the family Brahmaeidae (: 114). *Dactylocerus* [sic] *barnsi* JOICEY [sic] (*barnsii* [sic] (: 242)) from Ruanda [Rwanda] was listed.

Remarks: the page number "139" erroneously noted in the "Index of Common Names" (: 242) for "*barnsii*", actually refers to *Eacles barnesi* SCHAUS, 1905 (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) of the subfamily Ceratocampinae HARRIS, 1841.

Trentini & Marini (1989) J. Res. Lepid., 27 (2), 1988, pp. 136-138; reported on a chromosome study of *Brahmaea japonica* BUTLER. The distribution of taxa of Euroasiatic species of *Brahmaea*, *Calliprogonos*, and *Acanthobrahmaea*, Indo-Australian species of *Brahmaea*, and Ethiopian species of *Dactyloceras*, e.g. *Dactyloceras barnsi* JOICEY & TALBOT [sic], was demonstrated in fig. 1 (distribution map).

Remarks: Acanthobrahmaea SAUTER, 1967 is a junior synonym of Brahmaea WALKER, 1855.

- Brosch, Naumann & Meister (2002) [21.i.2002] galathea Berichte des Kreises Nürnberger Entomologen eV (Nürnberg), 17 (4), 2001, pp. 189-197; listed *D. barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) including information on the type locality, as one of the 15 described Afrotropical taxa of the Brahmaeidae, no information on the present taxonomic status of *barnsi* was given (: 190).
- Bouyer (2002) [iv.2002] Entomologia Africana, 7 (1), 2002, pp. 15-27; proposed the new subgenus *Shinocksiceras* of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 for taxa within the *bramarbas*-group, the *barnsi*-group, which included *barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924), *karinae* BOUYER, 2002, and *ducarmei* BOUYER, 2002, and the *windenmanni* [sic] (*neumayeri*)-group. The author described the new species *Dactyloceras ducarmei* (R.D. Congo [D.R. Congo]) and *Dactyloceras karinae* (Cameroon) of the *barnsi*-group (*Dactyloceras barnsi* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924 [sic] was taken as a standard in the descriptions because it was the best known species and the best represented in the collection at present), and *Dactyloceras canui* (Ile de Bioko [Equatorial Africa]) of the *bramarbas*-group.
- Bouyer (2005) [ix.2005] Lambillionea, 105 (3), pp. 453-455, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras) vingerhoedti* from Tanzania and Rwanda. The new species was compared with *Dactyloceras barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924), *D. karinae* BOUYER, 2002 and *D. ducarmei* BOUYER, 2002. An updated arrangement of the *bramarbas, barnsi* and *widenmanni* species-groups of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 was presented (: 454). The *barnsi-group* (sensu Bouyer 2005) comprises of *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) *barnsi*, *D.* (*S.) karinae*, *D.* (*S.) ducarmei*, *D.* (*S.) richinii* BERIO, 1940, and *D.* (*S.) vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005.

Remarks: the 3° paratype of *vingerhoedti* BOUYER, 2005 from Rwanda (singleton) became later a 3° paratype of *D. vandeweghei* BOUYER, 2008.

Bouyer (2006) [ix.2006] Lambillionea, CVI (3), Tome I, pp. 402-404, 2 col.figs.; described the new species *Dactyloceras* (*Shinocksiceras*) noellae from Kenya. The new species was placed in the updated *barnsi*-group (sensu Bouyer 2006) which consists of the following taxa of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras*: *barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) from Rwanda, Burundi, R.D. Congo, and Uganda [part. doubtful], ducarmei BOUYER, 2002, karinae BOUYER, 2002, noellae BOUYER, 2006, richinii BERIO, 1940, and vingerhoedti BOUYER, 2005. The author noted that *D. noellae* is the third species of *Dactyloceras* known from Kenya after *D. lucina* (forest species from central and western Africa, present in Kakamega, in western Kenya) and *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) (eastern species from Kasigau, Kibwezi, Nairobi,). The author might expect to find one or two more species [in Kenya], in this case *D. vingerhoedti* in southern highland forests and *D. barnsi* in western highland forests (?Nandi, ?Mt. Elgon).

Remarks: *D. widenmanni* (KARSCH, 1895) is considered a junior subjective synonym of *D. neumayeri* (PAGENSTECHER, 1885) at the time present.

- Naumann (2008) [30.i.2008] Family Brahmaeidae, Brahmid Moths, pp. 111-116, *in*: Kühne (2008) Butterflies and moths diversity of the Kakamega forest (Kenya), 203 pp.; recorded *Dactyloceras* MELL *in* Hering *in* Seitz, 1927 from Africa excluding the South and arid Northwestern regions. Recently proposed emendations to names of taxa in *Dactyloceras* were discussed. The author noted that the δ genitalia structures of *Shinocksiceras* which were found distinct from those of the subgenus *Dactyloceras* by Bouyer (2002) were of no subgeneric significance (: 112). The correct authorship / original description of *Dactyloceras* MELL *in* Hering *in* Seitz, 1927 was pointed out. 19 taxa of *Dactyloceras* and their type localities were listed (: 112-113), including *D. barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924). Four taxa of *Dactyloceras* were listed for Kenya, including *D. cf. barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) with uncertain identity (: 113-114).
- Weritz, Riekert & Naumann (2016) [04.i.2016] Entomofauna, 37 (2), pp. 333-352; presented an updated list of taxa of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL, 1927 listed in chronological order, the type localities were included, as well as the actual geographic situation was added when necessary. No remarks on the taxonomic status including synonymies were made. *D. barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) (type locality: Ruanda district, Lake Kivu, Rugege Forest, 7,000-8,000 feet) was included in this overview.
- Kitching, Rougerie, Zwick, Hamilton, St Laurent, Naumann, Ballesteros Mejia & Kawahara (2018) A global checklist of the Bombycoidea (Insecta: Lepidoptera), published online 2018 Feb 12. doi: 10.3897/BDJ.6.e22236; listed the name *barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) as species of the subgenus *Shinocksiceras* BOUYER, 2002 of the genus *Dactyloceras* [HERING] [sic], 1927.
- De Prins, J. & De Prins, W. (2011-2021) Afromoths, online database of Afrotropical moth species (Lepidoptera). World Wide Web electronic publication (http://www .afromoths.net) [accession date 06 SEP 2021]; recorded *D. barnsi* (JOICEY &

TALBOT, 1924) from the type locality. Two ♂ specimens were recorded and figured in color dorsally from Tanzania, Iringa Region, Lugenge Forest near Njombe, 2,212 m and 2,078 m.

Remarks: both illustrated \bigcirc specimens recorded from Tanzania are not included herein due to uncertain identity. The location in Tanzania is too far off from the type locality of *D. barnsi* (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) and the range confirmed by barcoding (of BOLD) thus far.

Afterword by the authors: With the work on D. barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) of this series to knowledge the family Brahmaeidae SWINHOE, 1892 (Lepidoptera) that has now been completed, a coherent analysis of the majority of the so far published articles on the genera Brahmaea WALKER, 1855 and Dactyloceras MELL, 1927 is available for the first time. The attentive reader will surely find that there may still be a need for discussion about the taxonomic status of one or the other taxon and that additions and corrections may also be necessary. Editing the extensive literature turned out to be anything but easy. This was partly due to the age of some of the papers, inaccuracies in descriptions, indistinct information about the place where the specimens in question came from, and / or a lack of illustrations. This could ultimately have led to interpretation problems of the text, too. In this way, the many publications viewed were evaluated in the best possible way. At this point we would like to point out that our particular statements do not replace the original literature, but can only supplement it. Experts who deal with taxa of the family Brahmaeidae are therefore advised to always use the original literature on the subject. The herewith completed evaluations of the literature on the species-group names will be followed by studies on genus-group and family-group names, a systematic overview of the valid and invalid names within the family Brahmaeidae, and finally a compilation of the literature reviewed. Further articles on the genera Spiramiopsis HAMPSON, 1901, Calliprogonos MELL & HERING in Mell, 1937, Sabalia WALKER, 1865, and Lemonia HÜBNER, [1820] will supposedly follow in due course.

Preliminary list of collective-groups and taxa included (sensu Paukstadt & Paukstadt 2021)

The following collective-groups of the genus *Dactyloceras* MELL *in* Hering *in* Seitz, 1927 were proposed by the authors and listed here with their taxa included. The collective-groups were established tentative for certain assemblages of taxonomic convenience only.

Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927 Dactyloceras MELL in Hering in Seitz, 1927; STATUS-; subgenus

lucina-group

lucina (DRURY, 1782) (Phalaena Attacus) swanzii (BUTLER, 1871) (Brahmaea) [junior subjective synonym] tridentata (CONTE, 1911) (Brahmaea) [incorrect gender] tridentata (CONTE, 1911) (Brahmaea)* tridentata (CONTE, 1919) (Brahmaea) [junior primary homonym] nebulosa BROSCH, NAUMANN & MEISTER, 2002 ["2001"] (Brahmaea) [incorrect gender] nebulosum BROSCH, NAUMANN & MEISTER, 2002 ["2001"] (Brahmaea)*

Shinocksiceras BOUYER, 2002; STATUS-; subgenus

bramarbas-group

bramarbas (KARSCH, 1895) (Brahmaea) ostentator (HERING in Seitz, 1927) (Dactyloceras) ostentator (HERING in Seitz, 1927) (Dactyloceras) [junior primary homonym] ostentator (HERING in Seitz, 1943) (Dactyloceras) [junior primary homonym] canui BOUYER, 2002 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) karinae BOUYER, 2002 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) ducarmei BOUYER, 2002 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) noellae BOUYER, 2006 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) collinsi BOUYER, 2008 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) minettii BOUYER, 2008 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) vandeweghei BOUYER, 2008 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras))

neumayeri-group

neumayeri (PAGENSTECHER in Gerstaecker in Fischer, 1885 ["1882-1883"]) (Brahmaea) neumayeri (PAGENSTECHER in Fischer, 1885) (Brahmaea) [junior primary homonym] widenmanni (KARSCH, 1895) (Brahmaea) [junior subjective synonym] ‡arrogans (STRAND, 1911) (Brahmaea); STATUS-; infrasubspecific arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1927[a] (Dactyloceras) [junior subjective synonym] arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1927[b] (Dactyloceras) [junior primary homonym] arrogans HERING in Seitz, 1943 (Dactyloceras) [junior primary homonym] conjuncta HERING in Seitz, 1927 (Dactyloceras) [incorrect gender] conjunctum HERING in Seitz, 1927 (Dactyloceras)* [junior subjective synonym] ocelligera (BUTLER, 1889) (Brahmaea) catenigera (KARSCH, 1895) (Brahmaea) maculatum (CONTE, 1911) (Brahmaea)* maculata (CONTE, 1919) (Brahmaea) [junior primary homonym] maculata (CONTE, 1911) (Brahmaea) [incorrect gender]

vingerhoedti-group

vingerhoedti BOUYER, 2005 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) cadioui BOUYER, 2008 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) tanzaniensis BOUYER, 2008 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras)) murphyi BOUYER, 2012 (Dactyloceras (Shinocksiceras))

incertae-sedis-group

richinii BERIO, 1940 (Dactyloceras) barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) (Brahmaea)

* the original spelling was emended according to the rules of the ICZN (2000) Art. 32 by Naumann, Brosch & Nässig (2005).

Remarks: A "Preliminary Checklist" of the names in the family Brahmaeidae, the "References" and the "Internet References", and the "Acknowledgements" are supposedly provided with the last issue of this series.

Verfasser:

Ulrich PAUKSTADT & Laela Hayati PAUKSTADT

Knud-Rasmussen-Strasse 5, 26389 Wilhelmshaven, Germany e-mail: ulrich.paukstadt@gmx.de http://www.wildsilkmoth-indonesia.com

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der wilden Seidenspinner

Jahr/Year: 2021

Band/Volume: 19

Autor(en)/Author(s): Paukstadt Ulrich, Paukstadt Laela Hayati

Artikel/Article: <u>A Preliminary Annotated Checklist of the Brahmaeidae of the World</u> – Part VF. Dactyloceras barnsi (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1924) of the genus Dactyloceras MELL, 1927 (Lepidoptera: Brahmaeidae) Ulrich 597-608